

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims:

1-76. (Canceled)

77. (Previously Presented) A method of acidizing a subterranean formation penetrated by a well bore comprising:

providing a permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid comprising:

a relative permeability modifier comprising a hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from:

a reaction comprising a hydrophilic polymer and a hydrophobic compound, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 100,000 to about 10,000,000, or

a polymerization reaction comprising a hydrophilic monomer and a hydrophobically modified hydrophilic monomer, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the polymerization reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 250,000 to about 3,000,000,

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer comprises a polymer backbone comprising polar heteroatoms and a hydrophobic branch that comprises an organic acid derivative selected from the group consisting of: an anhydride of octenyl succinic acid; an ester of octenyl succinic acid; an amide of octenyl succinic acid; an anhydride of dodecenyl succinic acid; an ester of dodecenyl succinic acid; and an amide of dodecenyl succinic acid, and

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer reduces the permeability of the subterranean formation to an aqueous-based fluid;

providing an acidizing treatment fluid comprising an acid;

injecting the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid into the subterranean formation; and

injecting the acidizing treatment fluid into the subterranean formation.

78. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises an aqueous-based fluid.

79. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77 wherein the relative permeability modifier reduces the permeability of a zone of the subterranean formation to aqueous-based fluids, thereby diverting the acidizing treatment fluid to another zone of the subterranean formation.

80. (Canceled)

81. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77 wherein the polar heteroatoms present within the polymer backbone of the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer comprise at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of: oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorous.

82. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77 wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer is present in the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid in an amount in the range of about 0.02% to about 10% by weight of the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid.

83. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77 wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer is a reaction product of a hydrophilic polymer that comprises a polymer backbone comprising polar heteroatoms and a hydrophobic compound.

84. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 83 wherein the hydrophilic polymer comprises at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of: a cellulose, a polyamide, a polyetheramine, a polyhydroxyetheramine, a polysulfone, and a starch.

85. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 84 wherein the at least one polymer comprises the starch, wherein the starch comprises a cationic starch.

86-106. (Canceled)

107. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises a gelling agent.

108. (Original) The method of claim 107 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises proppant.

109. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

110. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the acidizing treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

111. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation prior to the acidizing treatment fluid.

112. (Original) The method of claim 77 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation simultaneously with the acidizing treatment fluid.

113-186. (Canceled)

187. (Previously Presented) A method of acidizing a subterranean formation penetrated by a well bore comprising:

providing a permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid comprising:

a relative permeability modifier comprising a hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from:

a reaction comprising a hydrophilic polymer and a hydrophobic compound, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 100,000 to about 10,000,000, or

a polymerization reaction comprising a hydrophilic monomer and a hydrophobically modified hydrophilic monomer, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the polymerization reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 250,000 to about 3,000,000,

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer comprises a polymer backbone comprising polar heteroatoms and a hydrophobic branch that comprises an

organic acid derivative selected from the group consisting of: an anhydride of octenyl succinic acid; an ester of octenyl succinic acid; an amide of octenyl succinic acid; an anhydride of dodecenyl succinic acid; an ester of dodecenyl succinic acid; and an amide of dodecenyl succinic acid, and

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer reduces the permeability of a zone of the subterranean formation to an aqueous-based fluid;

providing an acidizing treatment fluid comprising an acid;

injecting the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid into the subterranean formation; and

injecting the acidizing treatment fluid into the subterranean formation so that the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer present in the subterranean formation diverts the acidizing treatment fluid to another zone of the subterranean formation.

188. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises an aqueous-based fluid.

189. (Canceled)

190. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the polar heteroatoms present within the polymer backbone of the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer comprises at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of: oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorous.

191. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer is present in the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid in an amount in the range of about 0.02% to about 10% by weight of the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid.

192. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer is a reaction product of a hydrophilic polymer that comprises a polymer backbone comprising polar heteroatoms and a hydrophobic compound.

193. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 192 wherein the hydrophilic polymer comprises at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of: a cellulose, a polyamide, a polyetheramine, a polyhydroxyetheramine, a polysulfone, and a starch.

194. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 193 wherein at least one polymer comprises the starch, wherein the starch comprises a cationic starch.

195. (Cancelled)

196. (Cancelled)

197. (Canceled)

198. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises a gelling agent.

199. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 198 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises proppant.

200. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

201. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the acidizing treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

202. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation prior to the acidizing treatment fluid.

203. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation simultaneously with the acidizing treatment fluid.

204. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77 wherein the polar heteroatoms comprise at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of: oxygen, sulfur, and phosphorous.

205. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187 wherein the polar heteroatoms comprise at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of: oxygen, sulfur, and phosphorous.

206.-220. (Cancelled)

221. (New) A method of acidizing a subterranean formation penetrated by a well bore comprising:

providing a permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid comprising:

a relative permeability modifier comprising a hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from:

a reaction comprising a hydrophilic polymer and a hydrophobic compound, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 100,000 to about 10,000,000, or

a polymerization reaction comprising a hydrophilic monomer and a hydrophobically modified hydrophilic monomer, wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer formed from the polymerization reaction has a molecular weight in the range of about 250,000 to about 3,000,000,

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer comprises a polymer backbone and a hydrophobic branch that comprises an organic acid derivative selected from the group consisting of: an anhydride of octenyl succinic acid; an ester of octenyl succinic acid; an amide of octenyl succinic acid; an anhydride of dodecenyl succinic acid; an ester of dodecenyl succinic acid; and an amide of dodecenyl succinic acid,

wherein the polymer backbone comprises at least one polar heteroatom selected from the group consisting of: oxygen, sulfur, and phosphorous, and

wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer reduces the permeability of the subterranean formation to an aqueous-based fluid;

providing an acidizing treatment fluid comprising an acid;

injecting the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid into the subterranean formation; and

injecting the acidizing treatment fluid into the subterranean formation.

222. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises an aqueous-based fluid.

223. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the relative permeability modifier reduces the permeability of a zone of the subterranean formation to aqueous-based fluids, thereby diverting the acidizing treatment fluid to another zone of the subterranean formation.

224. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymer is present in the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid in an amount in the range of about 0.02% to about 10% by weight of the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid.

225. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the hydrophilic polymer comprises at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of: a cellulose, a polyamide, a polyetheramine, a polyhydroxyetheramine, a polysulfone, and a starch.

226. (New) The method of claim 225 wherein the at least one polymer comprises the starch, wherein the starch comprises a cationic starch.

227. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises a gelling agent.

228. (New) The method of claim 227 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid further comprises proppant.

229. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

230. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the acidizing treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create or enhance at least one fracture therein.

231. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation prior to the acidizing treatment fluid.

232. (New) The method of claim 221 wherein the permeability-modifying aqueous treatment fluid is injected into the subterranean formation simultaneously with the acidizing treatment fluid.